when called to the protection of the Capital were as-safted by infurinte nobs and washild by armed assul-ants, bridges were bure of and roods destroyed to pre-yent the passage of our troops over hadional torritory and all this by men who had been for years I court in for an overthrow and discoluting of our Union. The for an overthrow loyal citizens of on unlist, casting trade all political points of difference, with one a cord instruct to the reactic of Government, and united in a common defects of the Constitution and our laws. The Legislature of OTRERS EURNED AT STA. and our laws. The Legislature of or read three millions of dollars to the following the first of Stare Officers already burdens, and now within the period of are sent into the field, uniformed i.e. an army of 30,000 men, beside by their efforts to the mustering of the Constituti DOINGS OF THE JEFF, DAVIS eighty days they ha

clusteer force of this State to the resone ere it should a too late, that the vigilance of this Board should not ave been relaxed was harely to be exjected; and there been relaxed was harely to be expected, and while your Committee are conscious that the Brooks Brothers' contract is a solitary instance of such relaxation on the part of the Board, they can with just pride point to the result of their lators as some extenuation for such relaxation. point to the result of their labore as some extension for such relaxation.

Your Committee further submit, that the volunteer militia of this State who have offered their services, and perchance their lives as a sacrifice, to preserve the Constitution and maintain our free Government, are entitled to the best uniform which can be provured for them and to the best care and protection while they are exagged in the via harge of their petrictic duties. We therefore recommend that all of the volunteer militia of this State who were furnished with the defective garments received under said contract with Brooks Brothers be all e furnished with new and better garments at the expense of this State, and that the cost thereof be made a charge against said Brooks Brothers, and deducted from the amount to be paid them under their contract. All which is respectfully submitted. tions. The American Consul also telegraphed to the Consul-General at Havana. The steamer left again the next day, after having received a supply of coal and water.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

SOURCES OF REVENUE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: I notice various criticisms upon Secretary Chase's Report as to the ways and means of carrying on the war, and the provision to be made for the "sinews" thereof. We must resort to direct taxes. Treas ury notes and loans will soon exhaust the public credit. I pr epere this section to a direct tax act:

them under

Dated July 11, 1851.

eredit. I prescreethis section to a direct tax act:

Be it enacted, it... That from and after the passage of this act, each and every slave held to service or labor as such, in any of the tairty-four United States, or the Territories thereot, or the District of Colmabia, shall be subject and highle to an annual tax of fifty dollars, to be paid by the person or persons, or corporation, claiming to own such slave, or to hold him or her to such service or labor, as other taxes imposed by this act are to be paid; and that such tax shall be a lien on such slave from the day of the passage of this act, and such slave highle to be sold therefor in a hosesoever possession such slave may be.

—Who will contest the Constitutionality of this provision! Is it not meet and just that the Almighty

vision? Is it not meet and just that the Almighty Nigger, for whom the South has kicked up this war, aid help pay the expense? It has already cost : million Northern white men, women and children more than \$50 apiece. Our army could help collect this tax

THE PRESENCE OF HENRY MAY, THE BALTIMORE CONGRESSMAN, IN RICH-

MOND.

The following interesting and important account of affairs in Baltimore is from another letter, written at Eichmond on the 4 h of July, and published in The

affairs in Baltimore is from another letter, written at Elichmond on the 4 h of July, and published in The Charleston Courier:

"The principal bubble upon the wave of Richmond life to-day, or rather yesterday, was the arrival of the Hon. Henry May, of Baltimore, the successful competitor in the recent co-test for a member of Congress there, against Henry Winter Davis, the Black Republican candidate. The o ject of his visit has not transpired, but it is loudly well-pered that it looks toward certain events in Macyland which may have an influence in determining the continuance of the war. The intelligence he brings from there is gloomy enough to make an American weep. According to his statements, Baltimore is as effectually under the beel of the tyrnat as if the hand of every man was in iron fetters. Yederal troops are encamped in its squares and patrol its streets; cannon are planted at conters; citizens are arrested for even breathing Secession; women are insulted with impunity; outsages are perpetrated that make humanity blub; said, in a word, a reign of fereor has been mangurated, which, if not as cruel in results, is as bad in primiple as that of Robespierre, when he enshrived a tractor as a Goddess of Liberty, and bade the people fall down and werehip.

"Willisher to the content of the tital results are

I bade the people fall down and worship.

While this is the sad side of the picture, there are

when be enshrived a taslot as a Goddess of Liberty, and bade the people fall down and worship.

"While this is toe and side of the picture, there are other features about it which inspire the strongest hopes that the day of retaliation is not far distant. Thirty thousand men are said to be under arms, waiting concerted action. Silently and stealthily they have been preparing for the event, which they know must come. The mercenaries have sought to deprive them of their weapons, but where one has been made a price a hundred have taken its place. I learn this fact from a well-informed Baltimorean now in Richmond, and from another cource I have ascertained that not less than eight thousand muskets are at this moment concealed and vigilizatly guarded night and day.

"I think I telegraphed to you that in the Eighth Ward—an Irish district, by the way—a Confederate flag was flying over a house, in which loaded swivels were mounted at the windows, not that the ismates would die before they would allow the flag to be airnek. This is the spirit which prevails in every part of the city. Women, not less than men, partitipate in it; and, as I wrote you from that point some weeks ago, should a battle cease in the streets, you will find their fair hands dealing death and deal action from the windows of their dwellings. The Government has gone too far to retrace its steps. Balt more must either be wiped out of existence, or the demands of its people be conceded. Property with them is no longer a matter of consideration. Fort McHenry may born and bombard their homes, but with life and principle at stake, they will sleep upon the ashes before they will yield one jot or tittle to the usurpers.

"My informant believes that a battle there is immisent. Affrays between the crizons and solders take place frequently. Already several on both sides have been killed and wounded. Should a fight result, we shall hear of scenes that only flad a parallel in the blood vecords of French revolutions, when the people long at and conquered the trai

"The movements of Johnston within the last few

"The movements of Johnston within the last few hours are watched with intense interest. It is known that Cadwalader is on the march toward Virginia, and that a small battle had taken place between his advance guard and the forces of Cod Jackson; but beyond the arrival of forty cavalry, taken prisoners and brought to Winchester, the details of the affair have noternaspired. Cod Jackson retired to draw the enemy into our line of operations, and Gen. Johnston, with the entire force moder his command, advanced. Here the record stops but I hope the telegraph to-day will bring such news of a great battle as will make the 4th of July doubly dear to every Southern heart.

"The best of teching—newspaper croaking to the contrary—prevails everywhere among our troops. They are anxious to be 'up and at 'en;' are in prime condition, physically and patriotically, and have only one paramount want in the world, and that is an opportunity to 'clean the Yankees out and go home to their business." I observe, extensively quoted and commented upon in the Northern papers, an extract from a letter published in some Southern journal, purporting to come from a private gentieman at Manasza, and expressing the conviction that Beauregard is destined to be desared. The result has been an evident encouragement to the people of the North, increased enliatment in the army, a proportionate diminution of even in the South, for even a rebadow will sometimes cause a chill—and, worse than all, an order from Secretary Walker that we indefatigable newspaper correspondants shall not visit any of the great camps without pladging our bonor that we will not divulge the secrets we may discover—all this train of effects proceeding from a few poorly aveised incs, written with an incantious pen, by one who must be neitner good solutor nor agod judge."

A PREMOST REGIMEST .- A new regiment, be he name of General John C. Fremont, is now in process of organization. It is to consist entirely of Ger man adopted citizens. The regiment is to be commun-ed by Colonel Rudoiph Rosa, formerly in the Prussian army, and late of the United States Coast Survey. He colonel is to b. Colonel is to be Germain Mettersich, esq., favorably known as having seen service in the European Revolu-tions of 1848 and 1849. Other experienced military men have offered their services. A ready 300 men are calisted, all being intelligent and of sturdy physique.

Dight American Vessels

THE PRIZES TAKEN INTO CIENFUEGOS.

contributing target by their chorts to the missering into service of the timeral Government of over 20,00 additional troops from this State. Shating, as this Board did, in the universal scattering of our people, and pressed as they were on all hands to bastes the Valenteer force of the State Land pressed from By the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamship Columbia from Havana yesterday, we learn that the privateer steamer Sumter, belonging to the Confederated States of America, came into the harbor of Cienfueges on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing in as prizes the brigs Cuba, Machias, Naiad, Albert Adams, Ben Dunning, and the backs West Wind and Louisa Kilham. The same steamer fell in with the ship Golden Rocket at sen, and set fire to her, having previously taken off her crew. Com. Simms of the Sumter sent an officer on shore with a letter to the Governor of the town, who telegraphed at once to the Captain-General for instruc-

> HAVASA, July 10, 1861.
>
> There is nothing new of local interest. The privateer Sumter of the Confederate States has madecapture of eight American vessels on the south side of Cuba in the last ten days, all of which have been sent into Cicufuegos as prizes, except one, which was burned at sea. The barks West Wind and Louisa Kilham, from Cienfueges for Falmouth and orders brigs Ben. Dunning, Albert Adnas, and Naiad. from Cicenfuegos for New-York-taken, as Conenl-General Soufeldt says, but a short distance from Cienfuegos; brigs Cuba and Machias, from Trinidad for New-York, also taken but a short distance from the coast, and sent into Cienfuegos. The ship Golden Rocket, from Havana for Cienfuegos, was taken and burned near the Isle of Pines, and the officers and crew landed by the privateer at Cienfuegos. It is reported that the privateer which has done al this mischief was the former steamship Habana, but many seem to think it was the former Marquis de

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIZES. The bark West Wind, O. P. Saunders, captain, is of 429 tuns burden, was built at Westerly, R. I., in 1853, and belongs to that port. She is owned by Greenman and Son.

The bark Louisa Kilham, W. White, captain 463 tuns, was built at Bath, Maine, in 1851, and belongs to the port of Boston. Her owners are C. A. Kilman and Co. The brig Ben. Dunning, K. Varney, captain, is of

284 tuns burden, was built at Falmouth, Maine, in 1855, and belongs to Portland. Her owners are Ross and Sturdevant. The brig Albert Adams, Cousins, captain, is of 192 tune, was built at Dennisville, Maine, in 1852, and

belongs to the port of Boston. She is owned in part by The brig Naiad, Richardson, captain, is of 385 tuns. was built at Cherryfield, Maine, in 1857, and belongs

to the port of New-York. She is owned by Tucker and Lightbourne.

The brig Cuba, Strout, captain, is of 199 tunk, was built in 1851, at Millbridge, to which port she belongs, and is owned by J. W. Sawyer.

The brig Machiae, J. Shoppy, captain, is of 245 tuns, was built at Machiae, in 1858, and belongs to that port. N. Longfellow is her owner.

The ship Golden Rocket, Powers, captain, is of 608 tune, was built at Brewer, Maine, in 1858, belongs to Bauger, and is owned by E. S. Doli & Co. She was

burned at sea by the Pirate.
THE PRIVATEER.

It is stated above that the mischief-doing ship may be the former steamship Habana, whose captain was J. C. McConnell. The Habans is of 499 tuns, was built at Pailadelphia in 1859, and belonged to the port of New-Orleans, and was owned by the New-Orleans and Havana Steam Navigation Company. It will be remembered, however, that the "Star of

the West" (ill starred) was seized on the const of Texas a few months since, and taken to New-Orleans, where she was fitted out with the avowed object of sending her on a privateering mission. The following is from The N. O. Picayune of the 3d instant:

SAILING OF THE C. S. STEAMER SUMTER.—The first Sumter, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise, having run the paper blockade of Lincoln Abolition war steamers off the mouth of the Mississippi. As she has now made a good offing, and is far out on the ocean wave, we hope soon to hear of some dashing exploits in the way of captures. She has a picked crew, and her commander is known to be a most brave and chiv-alrous sailor, and he has under him a most gallant set

alrous sailor, and be has under him a most gallant set of officers. The following is the list:

Commander, Raphael Semmes; Lieuteants, John M. Kells, R. F. Chapman, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribbing; Paymaster, Henry Myora; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Francis L. Gait, Lieutement of Marines, Becket K. Howell; Midshipmen, Richard F. Armstrong, W. A. Kicks, A. G. Hudgins, J. D. Wilson; Gunner, Thos. C. Juddy; Salimaker, M. P. Beaufort; Engineer.—First Assistant, acting as Chief, Miles J. Freeman; Second Assistant, W. P. Brooks; Turd Assistant, Matthew Of Srien and Simoon W. Cummings. She has a crew of 65 men and 30 marines.

THE PRIVATEER "JEFF. DAVIS."

THE PRIVATEER "JEFF. DAVIS."

The Boston Evening Transcript of Saturday says:
A boat from Highland Light bearded the sloop-of-war Preble vesterday, at the request of Commodore Hudson, of the Navy-Yard, and communicated to the officers of the Preble all the particulars of the depredations of the piratical craft, named after the President of the Southern "Couthieveracy."

The revenue-cutters Caleb Cushing and Morris, and the sloop-of-war Vincenness sailed from this port, in pursuit of the pirate, some time last night. The steam gunboat Pembroke will sail to-day for the same purpose.

gunboat Pembroke will sail to-day for the same purpose.

Captain Fifield, of the brig John Welsh, of Philadelphia, captured by the privateers, has furnished
Painser's News Koom with the following description of
the Confederate armed vessel, and account of the capture of the Philadelphia brig:
July ôfth, at 7 a. m., lat. 35° 45′, lou. 69° 22′, made a
full-rigged brig absed, standing south. In half an
hour she tacked and stood north by west, wind west,
our course being east by north. Soon after she set the
French flag, and as her sails were hemped, we sup
posed her to be a French vessel. At 9 a. in. she fire a
stot accoss our bows, and as we still supposed her a

posed her to be a French vessel. At 3 a. m. she fired a stot across our bows, and as we still supposed her a Frenchman, we hauled in studding-sails and hove to. The privateer lowered a boat with eight men, all well armed, and came on board of us. As soon as their boat touched our side, the privateer hauled down the French flag and hoisted the Contederate rag.

The officers in charge of the boat, on reaching our dock, demanded the ship's papers, and then doclared the brig a prize to the Southern Confederacy. We were taken on board the privateer, nine men ands boy, and a prize crew, corresponding to ours, put on board

the brig a prize to the Southern Confederacy. We were taken on board the privateer, nine men and a boy, and a prize crew, corresponding to ours, put on board the J. Welsh and ordered South. We found our expiter to be the brig Jeff. Davis, Capt. Coxesteer of Charleston, two handred tune, seventy men, and five gens. Capt. Coxesteer treated us very kindly while on board. He matered his crew and told them that he should penish severely any insult offered to us. Next day, being Sunday, we had prayer in the foremous, and in the afternoon captured the schooner S. J. Waring of Brookbaven.

On Monday, Sth heat, captured schooner Enchanters of Newburyport. Buth these vessels were captured and treated in the same manner as the J. Welsh. On Tuesday, 9th inst., we chased British burgue Major Norton, and were just preparing to fire at her when she showed British colors. Same day boarded the ship Mary Goodell, and took hwe of her crew and nearly all her water, but as her carge was of no value, and the ship too large to get into the Southern inlets, the privateer concluded to put the captured officers on board of larr, and let her go. We were therefore transferred to the ship. The privateer supposed that the ship would continue her voyage, and thus prevent the news from reaching the United States, but as soon as the privateer was out of sight the ship bore away for Portland, where she arrived resterday.

Capt. F. states that the Jeff. Davis is a slow craft; his guns are not of large caliber. The crew have no discipline or maitern. They are mostly tevedores and

Capt. F. states that the Joff. Davis a a slow craft; his gens are not of large caliber. The crew have no discipline or uniform. They are mostly stevedores and long-thoremen. There was plenty of small arms on beard. When about to capture a vessel, the crew lay down on deck, nod the priscuers were sent below. Capt. F. thinks she will continue to cruise in that vicinity. Capt. Coxetteer informed him that the South-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

ern Confederacy had signal stations every mile along the Southern coast and that he can run all small vessels that he can capture into the inlets. All the prize masters are Charleston and Savaonah pilots.

The cargo of the John Welsh is owned by Salvador & Zuluets of Trinidad, and Captain Fifi Id had a certificate to that effect from the British Consul.

The U. S. ship Marion sailed from Portsmonth, yesterday, on a couse, and the Dale will probably leave to-morrow. They may fall in with this marine Ishmaelite.

to-morrow. They may fall in with this marine Ishmaclite.

The following is the statement of Capt. Smith, of schooner S. J. Waring, copied from the books of the Merchants' Exchance:

Schooner S. J. Waring of Brookhaven left New-York July 4 for River La Plate. Had foggy weather and calms until Sunday July 7, about 9 a. m., when it was comparatively clear. Saw a brig ahead, which we at first supposed to be a steamer; it thickened up again, and when it again cleared off, we discovered it to be a brig which we supposed was in d stress. We continued on our coarse until 12 m., being then in latitude 33° 5%, longitude 69° 4%. While at dinner, the recond mate reported that the brig had hoisted the French flag; we also hoisted ours. In about five minutes after hoisting the flag, they fired a gun, and brought us to. After the boat had got alongside ready to board, they hauled down the French flag, and hoisted the Confederate flag. We were boarded by the First Lieutenant, Postal, formerly of the United States Navy. He demanced our papers, and ordered us to pull down our flag. He then informed us that we were prisoners of war, and put a prize crew on board. The prizomaster was an old Charleston pilot. They called him Captain Monte, but Amial was his right name.

The surveyer Jefferson Davis is a full rigged brig,

right name.

The privateer Jefferson Davis is a full rigged brig. The privateer Jefferson Davis is a full rigged orig, having three jibs and foretoponast staysail, also main, middle, and maintopmast staysail. She mounted a long IS-pound pivot gun amidships, always covered with a man-of-war's-men's mess cloth. She also carried two short IS-pounders on the topgallant forecastle. The funnel was covered with wood and booked like a gun mounted, but she had nothing of the kind there. She had an iron in the rounter, and kent a tarpoulin hung upon she had nothing of the kind there. She had an iron rail around her quarter, and kept a tarpaulin hung upon the starb ard side of the quarter, and kept a lot of studdingsail booms hung over the stern. She carried a while boat on the larboard quarter, and a yawl boat on the starboard quarter; had all hemp sails, except the maintopgallantsail, which was of cotton.

No person would think she was a privateer, but would be more likely to take her for a whaler.

(Signed) T. J. SMITH.

Of schooner J. S. Waring.

The sloop-of-war Vincennes will cruise about Nan-tucket shouls and the vicinity of the operations of the privateer Jeff. Davis, and if she does not full in with her in a week, will return to Boston. The following is

her in a week, will return to Boston. The following is a list of her officeers:
Commander, Robert R. Handy of Rhode Island; Lieutenant, John E. Hart, New-York; Acting-Lieutenants, Charles Weston and Edgar Brodhead; Acting-Mastera, D. Frank Mosman, Thos. M. Green, Edward Devens: Faymaster, S. G. Spaniding; Assistant-Surgeon, Somerset Robinson; Acting-Midshipmen, E. M. Shepard, O. A. Batcheller; Paymaster's Cleck, W. G. Whaliden; Acting Bostewale, J. Shaakland, Acting-Carpenter A. Grooden; Acting-Sailmsker, —— Lynch; Ginner, Wim. Wilson; Master's Mates, Christian F. Anderson, Edwin Janvin, Albert Aldrich, Robert P. Swan.

A JEFF. DAVIS PRIVATEER WITHIN TWENTY

The fact that one of the C. S. A. privateers has been The fact that one of the C. S. A. privateers has been captaring prizes within twenty-four hours' sail of our own harbor, as may be seen by the account in another redumn, will, perhaps, arouse the proper suthorities, State and National, to the propiety and importance of taking immediate measures for the protection of our harbor. We have more than once or twice or thrice urged attention to this subject, but not the slightest movement has been made in regard to it. We think they will now wake up. If they do not, our citizens will very possibly be waked up some morning by therear of camen to receive a demand to pay over a hundred thousand dollars or so, on pain of having the city bombarded! A commander bold and saucy enough to take prizes so near us, would not he situate a mouneau to do it, if he had any idea of our defenseless condition. Let this matter now be attended to at once, and an expedition fitted out to capture this "bold privateer." Our people will learn, after a while, that this war is no boys' play or holiday pastime, and they must be prepared for it.

There are probably several of these privateers off the creat and are hear that several vessels are fitting.

pared for it.

There are probably several of these privateers off the coast, and we hear that several vessels are fitting our in England, suspected to be for this business. We must have our harbors pet in a state of defense, and have our fitting the state of defense, and have an efficient const-guard without delay.

A PRIVATEER ON OUR COAST.

A PRIVATEER ON OUR COAST.

SEVERAL VESSELS CAPTURED.

Ship Mary Goodell, McGilvery, from New-York, July 6, for Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of lumber, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She reports that on the 9th inst., lat. 33.10, lon. 67.30, S. F. from South Shoul of Nantucket, was fallen in with by a privateer of the Southern Confederacy, who sent a crew on board, who kept possession of the ship for an hour. But another vessel heaving in sight, and the ship's targo not being a desirable one, the Mary Goodell was allowed to depart, after the privateer had put on board of her Capt. Devereanx of schooner Enchantress of Newbury port, Capt. Fifield of brig John Walsh of Philadelphia, Capt. Smith of schooner S. J. Warren of Brookhaven, and the three mates, two second mates, three boys and one steward. The privateer is a fall rigged brig, mounting four guns in the waist and a pivot gam. She is supposed to have been formerly the slave brig Echo. She left Charleston on the 28th of June, and the John Walsh was her first prize. She was looking particularly for coflee vessels. The captain states that several other vessels were fisting out as privateers at that port. privateers at that port.

From The Fall River Daily Nesse. CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The schooner N. B. Burden, Capt. Gardner, arrived at this port from Cardenas yesterday. Capt. Gardner reports that he sailed from Cardenas on the 4th, when the health of the city was good. Crops are in market. M. lasses selling at 3 riels. Sugar 10 to 11 rials—prices advancing. On the 6th of July, when in latitude 20°, longitude

77.55, they saw a very suspicious looking bark-rigged vessel on the starboard quarter, bearing down, and as the wind was then free for her to intercept the schooner, Capt. Gardiner altered ber cornee, and was followed by the bark. The schooner being in flying trim soon left her at a safe distance. Capt. G. has no death from the unpercapter and manageuring of the trim soon left her at a safe distance. Capt. G. has no doubt, from the appearance and maneuvering of the bark, but that she was one of Jeff. Davis's privateers. On the 10th inst., Mr. Luke Read died at sea of consumption, aged 28. He was formermenty of the firm of Read and Watson, apothecaries, of this city. His health being poor, he had shipped as cook on board the N. B. Borden, in the hope that the voyage might improve it. The weather being warm he was buried at sea with the usual honors and ceremonies attending a sailor's burial.

A PRIVATEER CAPTURING FOUR VESSELS
OFF NANTUCKET SHOALS.
(From The Providence Journal, July 18.)
No little excitement was produced yesterday morning by our dispatch from Newport, announcing that a privateer had just been capturing vessels in Northern waters. The Newport News of yesterday afternoon contains the following report:
Big Mary E. Thompson of Searsport, Capt. Havener, from Bangor for Autigms, with a cargo of lumber, arrived at this port about 8 of clock this morning. Capt. Havener has furnished our reporter with the following interesting and important intelligence:
Tuesday, 9th inst., lat. 39 16, lon. 67 40 (about 200 miles SE from Newport), was brought to by a priva-

Tuesday, 9th inst., lat. 39 16, lon. 67 40 (about 200 miles SE from Newport), was brought to by a privateer, which came alongside. They boarded him and commenced ransacking the vessel, taking from her everything that suited their fancy, such as her only boat, oars, spare rigging, &c., and after putting on board four prisoners previously taken from other vessels, released her, they having no use for the vessel or cargo and would not burn her, for reasons which will hereafter be stated. The privateer was alongside of the Mary E. Thompson about three hours.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIVATEER.

The privateer proved to be the full rigged brig Argo, of and from Charleston, S. C., about 200 turns burden, with a crew of sixty men, armed to the teeth, each man apparently having side-arms sufficient to arm helf a dozen. The brig was armed with four broadside 12-pounders, and one long 32-pounder on a pivot amid-ships. These guns Capt. Havener describes as old and apparently condemned pieces. The Argo is identical with the brig Echo, which was explared and carried into Charleston about two years since as a slaver, and about which there was so much stir at the time.

On Setundsy, 6th, the Argo also captured brig John

n slaver, and about which there was so much stir at the time.

On Saturday, 6th, the Argo also captured brig John Welen of Philadelphia, Cant. Fificild, from Trundad for Falmoath, England, manned her with a prizocrew, and sent her off. The second mate and two of the crew of this vessel, having, with others of the crew, been retained as prisoners, were put on board in Mary E. Taompsen. The remainder of her crew are supposed to have been put on board another vessel of which we shall r ik below.

The same day the Argo captured schooner Enchanters of Newburyport, from Boston for St. Jago, manned her with a prize crew and sent her to a couthern port. One of the crew of this vessel was put on board the Mary E. Thompson.

her with a prize crew and sent nor to a roothern bord.
One of the crew of this vessel was put on board the
Mary E. Thompson.
On the day previous (5th), the Argo captured brig J.
W. Warner, Smith, from New-York for Montevicedo,
with a general cargo, which they made the same disposition of as those prayionaly named.
The Argo had also overhanded the ship Mary Goodell,
of Scarsport, from New-York for Montevicedo, which
they boarded, ransacked from deck to keelson, taking
from her water, provisions, stores, &c., tand five of her

from her water, provisions, stores, &c., and five of her crew, who either joined the pirates voluntarily or were pressed into the service. Their places are supposed to

have been supplied by the remainder of the crew of brig John Welch, mentioned above.

THERE MANNER OF PROCEEDING.

Capt. Havener says that the manner of proceeding of the pirstes in making prizes, is to inveigle them into their methes by holding false colors. They first houst a French or Dutch flag, and evince a desire to communicate It this fail the extract they prest display a jer-

a French or Dutch flag, and evince a desire to communicate. If this fails to attract, they next display a signal of distress and when sufficiently near "show their teeth" and take presession.

WHY THEY RELEASED THE PRIZES.

Capt. Havener learned from one of the crew of the Argo, who said be was pressed into the service, that on leaving port they had orders to barn and destroy such vessels as it would not be an object to retain, and such were the ship and brig released as above mentioned. The reason why this was not carried out in these instances was, that with their own crew weakened in manning prizes pro lously taken, it was feared that the notes that of prisoners would endanger their own acceptation of prisoners would endanger their own capture by them and that of the vessel. The release of the vessel was the cause of much dissatisfaction

among the pirate crew.

The Mary Goodell would not answer their purpose

The Mary Goodell would not answer their purpose, for the reason that she was of too heavy draught of water to take into a Southern port, and the cargo of the Mary E. Thompson they had no use for.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE FIRATE CREW
Is said to be just nothing at all. When they boarded the Mary E. Thompson, they were two-thirds of them druck, and cut and slashed around among the sails and riggi g with their knives and sabers ad libitum. They not without any sort of concert, each stealing all he

drunk, and cut and shashed around among the sails and riggi g with their knives and sabers ad libitum. They act without any sort of concert, each stealing all he can lay bis hands on, apparently on his "own hook." How the Argo passed that she left Charleston either one week or a fortnight ago last Saturday, Capt. Havener cannot recollect which. She was towed out over the bar by a steamer, after which she set her sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading onto the sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading on the lockading and to the sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading and the sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading true, which, if true, does not leave a very exalted impression of the efficiency of the blockade. We doubt its being true, however, in all its particulars.

MORE PRIVATEERS FITTING OUT.

The man above named informed Capt. Havener far-

while particulars.

More privateers fitting out.

The man above named informed Capt. Havener farther, that another privateer, a fast sailing topail schooner, was fitted out in Beautort, N. C., where there was no blockade, and would proceed to sea immediately. There are also two others in Charleston ready to come out, and three in Savannah.

Capt. Havener brought his vessel in here to procure a new bont and a supply of rigging in place of that stolen, and also to land his passengers.

We learn that Capt. Havener and his vessel escaped became the cargo was of no use to the pirates, and they could not venture on collecting too many prisoners on board, and, moreover, a barkantine hove in eight, which the captain of the Argo wished to pursue. He told Capt. Havener to steer southward, but in the night Capt. Havener to steer southward, but in the night Capt. Havener to steer southward and made his escapes.

He told Capt. Havener turned northward, but in the night Capt. Havener turned northward and made his secape.

Mesers, T. & J. Coggeshall of Newport, to whom we are indebted for the dispatch published yesterday, inform us that Porter, formerly of the United States Navy, commands the Argo, and that his orders to the prize-masters were to take the three vessels into some port of Florida or near Savananh. If this privateer is the famous old slaver Echo, she was formerly called the Putnam, and was once owned here. She was built in Baltimore in 1845. She is 92 feet long, 22 feet 8 inches beam, 10 feet deep, 187 tuns burden, and is a very dull sailer.

The brig John Welch is ranked A 14; is of 275 tuns burden, and was built in Gloucester, N. J., in 1855. Williams & Co., of Philadelphia are her agents.

The brig Mary E. Thompson cleared at Bangor, June 27, for the Western Islands, and a market.

The Enchantress is a good vessel of 159 tuns burden, and is owned in Newburyport by E. Evans and others.

The sloop-of-war Preble, which sailed from Boston yesterday, was to be boarded off Highland Light, and put on the track of the privateer. Vessels will probably be sent out from Boston and New-York in quest of him. It is a pity that there is not at Newport a vessel fitted for the capture of him. But we have little doubt that he will be seen picked up if he does not leave our waters. He is lying right in the track of our coasters, and he must be taken care of. It is evident from Capt. Havener's account that his armanent is not very formidable, and if the vessel is really the old Echo it can be overtaken by many a sailing vessel. can be overtaken by many a sailing vessel.

WANTS TO GO IN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.
Siz: Can you inform me how I can obtain a place in the ranks of a regiment now in active service—say in Western Virginia or in Misseari! I den't mean a regiment whose heaviest duty is broiling in a Fourth-of-July-parade sousbine (some of which are recruiting here now), but one where vacancies caused through battle are to be filled. I think information on the mode of proceeding in this case would be welcomed by many of your readers.

Yours, for "immediate action,"

GUSTAVUS MULLER.

No. 45 Beekman street, New-York, July 13, 1861.

Answer .- Go right out to Western Virginia, or if von have means, to Missouri, and offer your services to the Colonel of a fighting regiment, now in active service. Bear in mind that your chances of fighting in crease in proportion to the distance from Washington. [Ed. Trib.

TREATMENT OF VOLUNTEES ON SHIP-BOARD. Extract from a private letter from a member of the flet Regi

ON BOARD GUN BOAT ANACOSTIA, RIP RAPS, OVE FORTRESS MONROE, July 10, 1861. Our boys are growling terribly at being kept down into Virginia. Our food and sleeping-place are both of the worst kind, viz., to est, we have nothing to rely upon except ten and crackers, there being no coffee on

board; about once in three days we get a piece of the toughest kind of ealt borse; and about twice a week a piece of fresh meat. The water is rain water, which is caught in wells on Rip Raps; warm, miserable, impure stuff, which has made nearly every man sick. Our sleeping apartment is in the hold, and we have eleven hammocks for tweuty-one men to sleep in; the bilge water emits a smell that is almost unbearable, and the rats run promiseratusly over us all. This hold also contains all the wood for cooking, pieces of stove-pipe, ropes, and rubbish of all kinds, with no light or ventiliation except the hatchway; and when it rains, which it has very hard, our old woman of a captain furls the awaing, allowing the rain either to pour right down on us, or clee, by closing the hatch, suffocates us.

We applied for relief some five days ago to the Commodore on board the Minnesota; he told us he would see Gen. Butlet that afternoon, and attend to it. The next day our sergeant called on the General, and told him he had come to him to grumble—that we had nothing to cat and no place to sleep.

Butler.—"You have a plank to sleep on, haven't you!" caught in wells on Rip Raps; warm, miserable, impure

you !"
Sergeant.—"Some of us have."
Butler.—"Why we slept in water six inches deep last night."
Sergeant.—"We sleep in stinking bilge water a foot deep, and have to keep two men on guard to keep off the rats."
Butler.—"Oh, then you have something to eat.
Why don't you kill and eat the rats?"
Sergeant.—"We did do that for the first two days, but it made the men so sick we had to knock off."
General.—"Well, I will try and relieve you at once."

General.—"Well, I will try and relieve you at once."

And I suppose forgot in ten minutes that any of the 71st Regiment were here at all. One of our men is in the nospital; yesterday another fell down the hatch, burting him quite badly. We nearly all have the diarrhea, and have not half our usual strength. We have formed a Growling Club, with predient, vice-president, and secretary, and are growling continually, noping thus to get relief; we scare the captain nearly to death with our noise. I guess be considers us about the hardest party he ever met. I have just had my crackers and ten—it almost gagged me; but I either have to eat that, or nothing. Our boys are out of tobacco, and chew smoking tobacco; but we hope to be relieved in the coarse of another week. Respects to all.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY ON BOARD THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP SONORA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

For the benefit of your numerous readers I give you

brief sketch of exercises on board the Sonors, commemorative of the glorious Fourth, hoping its perual will prove as interesting to your readers as their

observance was to us, the passengers.

On the 2d a deputation of passengers waited on ExGovernor Stevens of Washington Territory, with the request for that gentleman to deliver an oration, to which

quest for that gentleman to deliver an oration, to which he acceded. On the Fourth, after a salute and the bedecking of the vessel in gala-day attire of flags and streamers, at the request of Captain Baby all the passengers w. e invited to the hurricane quarter deck, to listen to the exercises of the day.

Samuel Brannan, esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. Smith of Amador chosen secretary. Mr. Brannan made a few very pungent and able remarks, suggestive of our national troubles, at the conclusion of which he uttroduced as reader of the Declaration of Independence, Licut. Kandal, U. S. A. At its close, Gov. Stevens stepped forward, and enchained his audience for an hour and a half in an oration auch as has been

my forium seldom to hear—an oration replete with loyalty to our country and its laws, and the sustenance of the administration to every letter of its actions; the sustaining of the Con-titution and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards and cost. I would I could give you his oration in detail; but, as it was mostly extempore, I am unable to do so. Enough that the Governor is sound to the core on the Union.

Mr. Brannan then introduced Mr. W. W. Sherwin of Tuolumne, who deliver d an ode written especially for the occasion, which singularly was almost an epitome of the Governor's oration.

The exercises were then brought to a close by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, and the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Dr. Smith:

Resolved, 'That the Ame lean Union must and shall be preserved, as well against ensuries abroad, as at home,' and that we tender our cordal support to the Administration in its endeavor to put down rebellom.

Resolved, That hay interference in our National troubles by any Foreign Power, should be met in a positive manner; and that they be given to understand that, if neces ary, we will batte against the world to maintain the perpetuity of our cherished instinctions.

Recolved, That we, the passengers on board the Sonors, hereby

the assinst the world to maintain the perpetuity of our cherished asthutions.

Recoired, That we, the passengers on board the Sonors, hereby ender our sincere thanks to Cape. Baby, and the officers under to command, for their kind and gentlemanly treatment during he passage from San Francisco to Panama.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the past week for the Army shows a still further improvement. For the old regiments 25 men were enlisted; and the offices for the 12th (new) received about as many more. Detachments from the provincial rendezvous have arrived, as usual, and been dded to the force on Governor's Island, where there are now 694 men. Buffalo is doing well, of late, Mr. Sheridan having forwarded more than the aver-

A telegraphic dispatch was sent from this city to the Navy Department, on Saturday, conveying the gratifying intelligence brought by the Pacific mail, that the United States steam gun-boat Wyoming is safe. The

United States steam gue boat Wyoming is safe. The rumor of her supposed loss was a hoax, against which we warned the public several days since. The Department will probably make known her safety to-morrow, in an official order.

Orders were sent to Commodore Breese, on Saturday, to send the steam guaboat Iroquois, 6, to sea, to look out for the Confederate privateers. The vessel was immediately got under weigh, and left in the afternoon. The froquois was lately on the Mediterranean squadron, and returned with the Susquebanna and Richmond. A list of her officers has been already published. The United States sloop Preble, 16, left Boston for the blockade service on the 11th. The Preble has lately been thoroughly refitted, and has a good ship's company of 300 sailors and a marine guard. The Marion and Dale, with an aggregate of 500 men, and 35 guns, from Portemonth, N. H., were also sent to see hist week; and the sailing corvette Vincennes, 20, from Boston. Thus, in six days, we have dispatched four regular men-of-war, ca. rying nearly 80 guns, and over a thousand men, to join Commodore Stringham's command.

The United States corvette Cumberland, 22, was tel-The United States corvette Cumberland, 22, was tel-

The United States corvette Cumberland, 22, was telgraphed as having arrived at Boston on Friday night.
The Cumberland relieved the Savannah as flag ship of
the Home station, but became leaky at Vera Craz, and
was ordered to Norfolk for repairs. When she arrived
there rebellion was at work, and she has since been
waiting at Hampton Roads and Fortress Monroe a
chance to leave for some loyal station, to be overhauled. This is why she returns to Boston. There is hanied. This is why she returns to Boston. There is no write flag at her masthead, however, Commodore Prendergast having been transferred off Old Point to the steam frigute Roanoke, 44.

Matters at the Navy-Yard are dull, yet there are nearly 2,000 men employed, and the disbursements average \$5,000 a month. Annexed is the last report of the shifts in the bay:

ships in the bay: Receiving-ship, North Carolina, 84; undergoing in-ternal repairs. Over 700 men on board. Brandywine, 50; sailing frigate, in ordinary, now

Brandywine, 50; sailing frigate, in ordinary, now effective.

Potomac, 50; sailing frigate, fitting out. Can be ready for commission in three weeks.

Purchased steamer, khode Island, fitting out as a mail-boat and light transport to the blockade fleet.

Sapply, troop and storeship, taking in stores and provisions for the Florida division of the blockade.

Richmond, 14; steam-propeller, waiting orders from Washington. This ship is in commission and manned. Harriet Lane. 5; side-wheel steamer, having her armanent changed and improved.

The Commander of the Kellance, 4, of the Chesapeake flotilla, complains that four enterprises of his are credited to the Roselute.

THE POLISH LEGION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trebuse.

Sin: You will confer a favor on the undersigned, as well as my countrymen who are now serving in the United States army, by giving this a place in your journal.

journal.

Some of the daily papers notice in their columns, that

"Colonel Julian Allen's Polish Legion was a failure."

It may be nearly so-called as far as a Polish Regiment
is concerned; but as for the members of the so-called is concerned; but as for the members of the so-cause is concerned; but as for the members of the so-cause Polish Legion, every one has been attached to the 31st Regiment N. Y. S. V.; and I also now have to offer to the General Government nearly 800 men, to offer to the war, for which purpose I intend visiting Washington in a few days.

In addition, I w.ll have a battery of Bishop's patent breech-leading guns.

JULIAN ALLEN.

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS. UNEASY CONSCIENCES .- A Cincinnati corresponlent of the Army in Western Virginia writes:

As an illustration of the salutary effects of the policy pursued of protecting the property and respecting the rights and opinions of all persons not found in actual parated of protecting the property and respecting the rights and opinions of all persons not found in actual armed rebellion, I must relate the following incident: On Sunday night, 30th ult., Lieut. Hogelind, Company D, and Lieut. Shortle, Company C, Tenth Indiana Regiment, with 53 picked men, were detailed to take possession of French Creek, a village ten miles distant, which was reported occupied by Secessionists. Before the arrival of the detachment, the Rebels were advised of the movement, and precipitately retreated to Jacksonville, thirteen miles further on, where they made a stand 300 strong. Our brave boys, filled with vidons of glory, pressed rapidly forward, surprised and routed the valiant 300, and took possession of the town. They found all the men who voted the Secossion ticket had fled, and their families terror-stricken. One woman, the wife of a fogitive elergymen, and the mother of two interesting and intelligent daughters, was so much abarmed that she barricaded her house, and secreted herself and family in a dark cellar. Her retreat being discovered, and assurances given that daughters, was so much a harmed that she barricaded ber heuse, and secreted berself and family in a dark cellar. Her retreat being discovered, and assurances given that no harm would be done her, but, on the contrary, protection extended, she reluctantly came forth! Confidence being established, she freely entered into conversation with Lieut. Hogeland. She said that it was currently believed that the Northern solders intended to plander their houses, murder their children, and violate their women. The Lieutenant, being a brave and gallant gentleman, had no difficulty in disabusing her mind of these false and absurd impressions, and persuaded her to send for her husband, who gladiy embraced the opportunity to return to his allegiance, declaring he had suffered enough in the cause of diamoinism, and for the future would stand by the flag under which he had enjoyed so many blessings. The best feeling soon prevailed. On the following day the converted clergyman was actively engaged in compating the delusion from which he had just been delivered. It being Fourth of July, a grand Union raily was called, the Stars and Stripes run up, epoches made, the Declaration of Independence read, and much enthusiasm manifested. Before the day was over, many of the fugitives returned to their homes, and took the oath of allegiance, declaring themselves fully satisfied with their experience in disloyalty.

Company of the fugitive returned to their homes, and took the oath of allegiance, declaring themselves fully satisfied with their experience in disloyalty.

fied with their experience in disloyany.

Compliments from a Plug Ugly—The Baltimore Republican, a rabid traitor sheet, thus speaks of

more Republican, a rabid traitor sheet, thus speaks of
the New-York Twenty-seventh Regiment:
No intelligent person could have witnessed the passage through our streets yesterday afternoon of the
Twenty-seventh New-York regiment, and its rearguard of unarmed "landless resolutes," without being
reminded of the crusaders of Peter the Hermit. A
more awkward, ungainly, and ill-sorted body of men
never donned a "sodger's clothes" or shouldered a
musket. They looked like the witches of Macbeth—
they "seemed not of the earth and yet were on it."
But the most remarkable feature of the matter was
the unarmed and ununiformed mob in the rear. They
could have come from no other possible quarter than
the prisons or the alms-house of the North.

How Senator Green was Captured.—A letter
from Canton, Mo., from the troops under Col. Palmer.

from Canton, Mo., from the troops under Col. Palmer,

from Canton, Mo., from the troops under Col. Palmer, has the following:

The troops are doing good work. Yesterday, twelve miles from here, they caught the flying ex-United States Senator James S. Green. They demanded Mr. Green to halt, which he did not do, the next was a gun fired over his head, which brought him to astop. They brought him to the University as a prisoner of war, where he is still remaining. It is ramewed in town that the ex-tensitor will not swear allegiance to the United States, and if he would swear, the commanding officer would not accept it. I expect Unite Sam will give him his due. A great many of the Secesionists have fied since the arrival of the troops. Arrests are constantly made, and in a short time we shall hear of good times. At the residence of Mr. Green the stars and stripes were run up by the command instead of the Secesion flag, which was enplured by the troops.

News from Gen. Johnston.—The Richmond Disputch has reliable news that:

patch has reliable news that: Gen. Johnston's command had engaged the Torces the United Mates, estimated at 20,000, at a place cal Darkville, three miles this side of Marivabarg; the

JEFF. DAVIS ON FLAGS .- At Camp Hormitage Richmond, a few days ago, a fing made by some wound of Baltimore was presented to some Maryland troops Jeff. Davis was on hand, and according to the news

Advanced to the front of Company B., and holding the beautiful banner in his right hand, spoke in elequent terms on tehalf of the Baltimore ledies who than presented to their representatives here the splendid flag, which he urged them, by every holy tie, to guard and their has a seared and holy trust. He referred in heart-stirring tones to the shackled condition of Maryland, and proudly asserted his confidence that telety thousand brave Maryland hearts now anxiously throbed, and but waited the war-toosin to rush at once to the sid of the sunny South and her noble cause. Every countenance beamed with animation, and youthand brows contracted with stern indignation as the President eloquently poured forth old Maryland's wrongs, and bade each Maryland boy recoive from his immational to average his down-trodden Sune, gracefully and eloquently presenting the banner to the captain of Company B., with a parting injunction to bring a bone—home to the derrones whose fair fingers worked its beautiful colors in its present glorious form.

The flag was of costly silk, not a bit like the dingress of the state of the dear of the silke the dingress of the state of the dear of the state of

cotton concern captured from the Virginian cavalry at Martinsburg, and now hanging with slave copples and pirate cutlasses in THE TRIBUNE editorial rooms. FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.-The Richmond par

glow with enlogy for Ex-Governor now General Ha nibal Alexander the Great Wise, who is somewhere west of the Blue Ridge, just on the point of amassing Major-General McClellan into unpelpable powder. Speaking of McClellan's men, they say:

The scouting parties of the two forces frequently meet upon the Fuirmount and Beverly turnpike, and several small lights have come off, our party always getting the better of the scrimmages, and have captured some dozen of the enemy, several homses, and killed four or five of their men, and have not as yellow the complete a right can. The Northern treors are daily conkilled four or five of their men, and have not as you lost a single man. The Northern troops are daily committing outrages which would diagrace savages. Formales have been outraged, houses plundered, and we men and children driven from their homes. Yesterday, without provocation, they shot Mr. Banks Corlin of Harris County because he was a Secessionist, and burned the farm-house of Peter R. Righter of Marion County, after having plundered it of all its effects. Last week a body of the enemy left Fairmout for Coous Run, in Mason County, to arrest some Secasionists, when the Secasionists waylail them, fired upon them, killed four and wounded others. The casemy fied.

What Ex-Governor Major G. H. A. Wissingle.

What Ex-Governor Major G. H. A. Wise is about just now is stated in a letter from Charlestown, Vas:
Since writing the above three more traitors have
been brought to Gen. Wise. They are from Roans
County, and one (Col. S. A. Roberts) was a number of
the Wheeling Convention. They will be handed over
to the civil authorities and indicted for treason, with a
count under the new oreinance of the 15th June less.
Scouts are out for more of such game. REBEL TROOPS GOING HOME,-The Richmond pa

pers inform us that:

The term of Col. Gregg's South Carolina Regiment s enlistment having expired, they have been disbauded and paid off. A large number, will, however, recallist under Col. Haskell.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TRAITORS,-A letter to The

Charleston Courier, from Winehester, says:

We have a great deal of sickness among the soldiera although very few fatal or dangerous diseases. They are principally of measles, diarcheas and dysenteries which, while they do not endanger life, disable from service for the time. Many, however, are improving and a week or two will fill up our wasted columns and a week or two will fill up our wasted columns are the service for the time.

correspondent to use. It would appear that their wasted columns' could not have been well provided for. The Louisville Courier's correspondent, writing a few days later from the same place, says there were

The Vice-President is Georgia, —Vice-President Stephens addressed a public meeting at Warrenton, in Georgia, on the 20th inst. He concluded with reading the terms of the proposed lean, out of the coming crop of cotton, to the Government of the Confederate States, after which the following scene took place, as recovered in The Augusta Const. twicenduist.

States, after which the following scene took place, as reported in The Augusta Constitutionalist:

The list was then announced open, but it seemed to as there would be no one to end it. As name after name was called out, the cry was, "Put me down half my crop;" "Put me down my whole crop; and another, "Say fifty belos for me; "Write one hundred bales after my name; "I'll give one hundred and twenty-five bules;" "I'll give twenty-five bules, and twenty-five bules; "I'll give twenty-five bules, and would give fifty bales, but I owe some money," "Right," says Mr. S., "any your debts; but if you can pay what you owe in bonds, sell your cotton for the bonds, and pay your debts with them." I'll try it," responds he, glad of the chance opened for increasing his loan, and so it went on, until Mr. S. requested the Secretary to cesse adding to the list, as the Committee desired to do a little themselves in the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

mittee desired to do a little themselves in the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

Upon looking over the list as taken down, the following we found to be the result: Three whole cross (two of them are said to be pretty large ones); 33 half crops; 4 one-third crops; 3 one-fourth crops; and 822 bales in quantities from 5 bales to 125.

Upon an examination of the list, and making some calculations of what the crop part would probably amount to—we summed up the whole something above 2,500 bales of cotton made up in half an bour.

These were from the crops of only two out of the hundred and fifteen or twenty counties in the State.

SHINFLASTERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Common Council of Columbia has unanimously adopted the fol-

Council of Columbia has unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, Intelligence has been received that the Bank of the State of South Carolina is about to issue small notes of the denomination of 25 and 50 cmts, in consequence of the great control of the columbia, this Council highly appropried of such action, be is therefore.

Review, That the President of said Bank be respectfully requested, through his Henor the Mayor, to send a supply of said notes to the Branch Bank in this city, for this accommedation of our citizens.

The Confederate League—Sweet Contractions.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Sugar Planter institute following:

It is to be hoped that a general outpouring of our planters will take place to-day to attend the meeting of the League at the Court House. As its objects are highly patriotic, and that they must prove of great assistance to our Government, there can be no excuss for holding back. The object of the League is to offer to the General Government sugar, notheres, com, cotton, &c., and taking bonds of the Confederacy, bearing either per cent. interest in payment. In behalf of the League two of our citizens, in a couple of house, obtained the following subscriptions:

W. B. Robertson, 100 hads, sugar and 200 bbls, melasses.

Vm. D. Winter, 150 hhds, sugar, 160 bbls. molasses and 1,000

Wm. D. Winter, 150 hhds. sugar, 100 bhls. molasses and 1,000

Wm. D. Whitter, 150 thus. sugar, and 100 bbls. molasses.

J. R. Devall, 75 hbds. sugar and 100 bbls. molasses.
A. C. Woods, 75 hbds. sugar and 100 bbls. molasses.
John A. Bird, 160 hbds. sugar and 200 bbls. molasses.
James L. Lobdell, 100 lbds. sugar and 300 bbls. molasses.
Dr. J. D. Patrick, 250 bbds. sugar and 300 bbls. molasses.
A man was hung as a horse thief at Helena, Arksansas, on Saturday, 30th ult. He and his companious wore tracked out and overtaken by bl. odhounds.

MEMPHIS TO BE THE SOUTHERN CAPITAL.—There is little doubt that Memphis will become the capital of

were tracked out and overtaken by bl. ofhounds.

MENPHIS TO BE THE SOUTHERN CAPITAL.—There is little doubt that Memphis will become the capital of the Southern Confederacy. At the last Seesion of Congress, Richmond only beat her by one vote, and that, too, while Tonnessee had not a member on the floor. There were many cogent reasons then why our Government should be located at Richmond. But these shall have no existence after we shall have won our independence. Nashville has already moved in the matter, and made a bid for the location; but Memphis, with her superior advantages, can afford to wait, fooling well assured that she is not likely to be overlooked, if regard is had to merit in permanently locating the Government.

MAJOR-GEN. ROBERT PATTERON.—Major-Gen. Robert Patterson was born in Ireland in 1792, and exigrated to this country when quite young, taking up his abode in Philadelphia. He received a collegiste education and early manifested military inclinations. After granuating at college, he was appointed First Licutement in the 22d Regiment of equals U. S. Inhantry, in April, 1813, he was transferred to the 30d Inhantry, in April, 1813, he was transferred to the 30d Inhantry, appointed Amistant Deputy Quartermatic the staff. He retired from the army in the ambiguently followed the profession of the law in his adopted city, and for many years was consected with the military of Philadelphia. In 1857, he was prointed Major-General of volunteers, and proceeded to the military of Philadelphia. In 1857, he was prointed Major-General of volunteers, and proceeded to the military of Philadelphia. In 1857, he was prointed Major-General of volunteers, and proceeded to the military of Philadelphia. In 1857, he was prointed Major-General of volunteers, and proceeded to the military of Philadelphia. In 1857, he was prointed Major-General of volunteers, and proceeded to the military of Philadelphia. He subsequently followed the profession of the law in his adopted city, and for many years was consected with the milit